The Times and Register.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 19. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1894. WHOLE No. 844.

Original.

FOODS OF NATIONS.

BY CHARLES H. STOWELL, M. D.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is interesting to study how individuals differ in their tastes for various foods, and also how various peoples differ in their tastes; but it is even more interesting to study the desires of whole nations for certain kinds of food.

We are told that the warriors of Homer killed their own pork, not calling upon the butchers to spare them the disagreeable task of slaughter. The Romans were particularly fond of pork, which fondness was retained even to the decline of their empire. The Egyptians declared the hog to be an unclean animal and fled from it, while the Cretans would not eat of the flesh because they wished to offer it to Venus. The Romans had particular skill in preparing pork, for, it is said, they could impart as many as fifty different flavors to it. They could prepare it so it would resemble delicately-flavored fish or duck.

As the ox was such a faithful friend to man, it was thought for a long time to be a sin to eat of his flesh. Yet we know that the ox was often roasted whole at the time of the Grecian feasts, but farther back than this we read that Moses declared the flesh of the ox to occupy the front rank as a desirable food. Beef appears to have been generally roasted, but sometimes boiled and served with sauce.

Mutton has always been regarded as a desirable food. So fond were the Athenians of the flesh of the lamb that the authorities had to forbid its eating until the animal was large enough to be shorn. Both the Egyptians and Romans highly praised this flesh as a most delicate dish.

The flesh of the ass was used extensively by the Roman peasants and for a time it was used by both the great and rich. But this soon went out of fashion.

Hippocrates said he was convinced that the flesh of the dog was a wholesome food, and the common people of Rome used it very extensively.

The flesh of the elephant was used at some of the African feasts, while an African traveler said he found the elephant's trunk a very palatable dish; however, he preferred the foot.

We also read that the flesh of the hedge-hog, fox, camel, dromedary, and stag was used by the Greeks and Romans.

We are told that some of the ancients regarded the hen as a bird of ill omen, so they embraced every opportunity to use it as food in order that the number might be diminished! It is said that a Roman knight discovered a process by which peculiar flavors might be imparted to the flesh while the animal was being fattened. This became so popular that the Roman council had to forbid this fattening process, as they feared there would not be left a single hen in the empire. We may think that the incubator is a modern invention, but the Egyptians hatched their chickens in their ovens.

The Greeks and Romans were very fond of duck. The whole animal was served by the Greek, but the more wealthy Romans used the breast and the head as the only parts fit to offer to a guest. One ancient writer said he

mixed the flesh of ducks with his food as an antidote against poisons which he feared were being administered to him.

We all know how the goose became endeared to the Romans, and how these animals were kept both in the city and country as guards to the house. The flesh of this animal was a great favorite with the Egyptians. The goose was fattened in the dark in order that its liver might reach a large size. This part of the animal was greatly prized, and, by the process of forced feeding, it is said the liver of a large goose could be made to weigh as much as two pounds, while Pliny says that the process could be carried to such an extent that the weight of the liver could almost equal the weight of the rest of the bird. It is related that a Queen of France once spent 60 pounds in fattening three geese, as she wished to have the livers both enlarged and of an unusually delicate flavor. The story runs that Queen Elizabeth was enjoying a meal of goose at her dinner when the news was brought to her of the defeat of the Spanish Armada; therefore, the flesh of this animal is a favorite dish in England on Michaelmas day.

The Greeks knew nothing about the flesh of the turkey during their successful days, and for many years this animal was looked upon as a great curiosity by the Romans. It is said that a pair of turkeys was exhibited at Athens about the middle of the sixth century, when they excited the greatest curiosity.

The peacock was such a favorite with the Romans that it was thought a banquet or feast was incomplete without it. One Roman Emperor is said to have killed a soldier who accidentally killed a peacock. Later, it appears a discovery was made that the flesh was very indigestible, so the animals were after this served with all their feathers, to be looked at, but not eaten.

We are inclined to make sport of the crow as an article of diet, but the Alexandrians declared there was nothing that could approach the flesh of this bird in delicate flavor.

The Romans were not less fond of fish, carrying their love to admiration. Hortensius had a great fondness for turbots, and it is said he wept bitterly over the death of one he had fed from his own hands. These animals were so trained they would come at the voice of their master, and they were often decorated with bands of gold. A friend of the Emperor Augustus became so attached to his turbots he would feed them with the flesh of his slaves, and he would not even first deprive his subjects of their lives. According to one authority, the early inhabitants of Britain did not eat fish, while there were certain laws in existence for many years that some kinds of fish were forbidden. Louis XII had six fishmongers to supply his table, while Henry the Great had 24.

As the oyster is such a favorite at the present time it is but natural to suppose it was always a great favorite. In fact, we know that the Greeks and Romans regarded them as a necessary prelude to the hearty meal of the day, at which time they were generally served uncooked. It is said that a Roman once made a great fortune by discovering the method by which the oyster could be fattened. It was finally made known that his method was feeding them with honey and wine.

Hippocrates said that boiled cabbage and salt was a specific for the colic, and the Egyptians declared that those children who were fed upon beans were well educated. The Athenians thought asparagus injured the eyesight, and those who used it would soon be obliged to wear spectacles. By fertilization asparagus was grown to the height of forty feet. Onions and honey were great preservers of the health. But to crown all their work we are informed that the Egyptians used asafœtida as a chief ingredient for imparting delicious flavors to their dishes!

To come down to a more ordinary article of diet, we learn that the Romans were not satisfied with using bread and milk for a food, but were in the habit of bathing their faces with this mixture and even wearing a poultice of it on their faces in order to have a clear complexion. It is said that the Empress Poppalia always took a daily bath in milk, for which purpose she had in her stables five hundred female asses.

Eggs have always been used for food. Our authority says that the Egyptians could cook eggs without a fire. They placed the egg in a sling and turned it so rapidly through the air that the heat resulting from the friction would be sufficient to cook it to just the required extent.

Although Cato is best known as a philosopher, yet he was also a good cook, as is evidenced by the following recipe

which he has left to us: "Crush two pounds of cheese; mix it with a pound of rye flour in order to make it lighter; throw in nearly a half a pound of wheat flour, one egg, and stir, mix and work it into a paste; form of it a cake, which you will place on leaves and cook in a tart dish on the hot hearth."

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

BY HENRY BURCHARD, M. D., PHILA.

Continued from last number.

To form what is known as a church, necessitates that the followers subscribe to a creed, or articles of belief.

That there is not exact likeness in every individual's views, we may well conceive.

The creed will, however, represent an average of the consensus of opinions. Those whose views are too far removed for agreement with any formed class will unite in other bodies and take or make a formulated belief for foundation.

This has been the history of the formation of church parties from the early centuries of Christianity to this day. The history of the church in early times contains the record of as much dissension as has arisen since the time of Luther. When Christianity was still young attempts were made to reconcile its theology with philosophy. The resemblance the doctrines of Christ bore to those of Plato was sufficiently close to have identity claimed by some.

St. Augustine in many particulars held substantially views which were expounded centuries after by Calvin.

Many to-day, did they but see it, are the theological descendants of the Nestorian Christians and so on.

These various beliefs, philosophical and theological, are for practical purposes, resolvable into systems of ethics. Whatever the ultimate object may be, this is the direct result which immediately concerns us.

Compare these systems for such matter and there will be found a striking resemblance in the spirit of all. In one, however, some particular doctrine is emphasized, which is regarded as of less importance in another.

Whether coming from philosopher or prophet dependence upon a continuous cause of all that has been or can be has been recognized. Not one but has brought from this belief, moral right, justice, mercy and all other expressions of truth.

In these matters there is somewhat of a peculiarity; everyone acknowledges that man is a creature of error, but he chooses the means through which error is exposed to him. What is gratefully received from or through priest or prophet is regarded as an unwarrantable presumption when coming from a philosopher; what a silly prejudice it is!

To the casual thinker the material is so self-evident, that he quickly looks beyond for final cause. Apropos of this, the more educated a man becomes the less self-evident does he find the material.

In search for an ultimate, conditions are found which place it beyond the material, and the inquirer is driven to speculation as to the immaterial; that is, it is the immaterial to him.

Here we have one of the facts which give Brahmanism and Christianity ascendency. In the case of the Church of Rome over its displaced rival, it was virtually the victory of the spiritual over the material.

We know the gnostics failed in an attempt to make a Christianity governed alone by reason; their failure is, however, no proof the task is an impossible one. Read between the lines of Prof. Garretson's later books, and see what may be made of it.

As a rule the attempt at this reconciliation results in mutual scoffing, and yet one must see there is no more reason for theological resentment in this direction than there was for Juvenal to call Christians prayers to the sky.

For the characters of the disputants there was no more gentleness in Tertullian than in Spinoza. Moreover, recollect that while the early church is reflected in the mercy-breathing teachings of Tertullian, a delayed echo was the rending to pieces of Hypatia.

History teaches us clearly that morality is no more of revealed religion than of philosophy—perhaps even less.

The doctrines which gives immortality to Christianity, and which raised it as a theological system above its competitors or rivals, is the idea of the brotherhood of man, and in a degree the oneness of God and man. This, the very soul of

Christianity, has been the teaching of philosophy for all time.

The greater culture to which men attain the broader becomes their conception of this doctrine. Humanity presents all degrees of the sentiment; from the savage mother, who cares for her young only in infancy, to the philanthropist, whose labors embrace the whole of mankind, and who recognizes that in doing his duty by his fellow-men he does it for himself and for his God.

The doctrine of man being one with God, means to one imbued with it; that he feel, see and act as God; but it must be remembered this will be governed by his conception of God; for this same doctrine has been in many the basis of intolerant and intolerable forms of egotism and egoism.

The highest material conception of man is man, and in many cases his God is a creature differing from himself only in degree.

As we have recognized, man's ideas are limited by the forces within him; the extent of these being capable of increase or diminution.

Thus, each person will have his individual conception.

Hero worship has much to do with the forming of opinions. Those who claim or are felt to be in communication with higher power than that possessed by their fellow-men are assigned a position akin to or near that power, and not infrequently are in part a substitute in the vulgar mind for the deity to which they profess to serve as mouthpiece.

By a tacit belief that like only can know like, the anthropomorphic conception is a natural result.

Viewing the logical consequences of such an assumption, we may rate individuals or classes according to their conception of the Infinite. The progress may be traced from the anthropomorphic conception to speculations as to the ultimate substance.

Whatever views anyone may hold as to what is known as revealed theology, it must be recognized that error lies more with expounders than founders. See how true this is for Buddhism, Judaism and Christianity. How much difference there is between the doctrines expounded by Buddha and the religion of an ignorant Chinaman! how much a Tertullian differs from a Philip II! and yet a few centuries of ingenious expounders, and these are the result.

Whatever our belief in a state after this, whether in a Nirvana, a Valhalla, a flaming pit or a mere chemical decomposition, it should not blind us to our duty in this.

The shaking off of what many regard the shackles of a theological system does not lessen by a particle the force of moral law or the necessity for the practice of the nicest morality.

Let him be governed by which he will, faith or reason; either can result but in the elaboration of a code of ethics. Aside from the material benefits to be derived from philosophical study, is the placing of one's ethical standard upon a sound basis; directing his action because it is logically right. From the utilitarian view this is the greatest good to which any system can attain.

The material result of philosophy is a moral man, and so of religion; for to adopt either of these is not the putting on of a garment to be laid off at will; it is a life.

Who is so blind that this close relationship cannot be seen? Both arise from or through innate qualities, and what does it signify by what name they are known?

None more than the philosophers have given us doctrines tending to a broader conception of the universe and man.

Can theology dismiss the names of Newton, Keplar and Spencer, or Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus and Seneca?

No philosopher fails in respect, or even reverence for Moses, Gautama or Christ, or is wanting in admiration of the character of Abelard (the intellectual character, be it understood, for he must be a villainously bad philosopher who could indorse Abelard's devilish morals).

That most profound German, Goethe, tells us, "it is not given to man to solve the great mystery, but that he should attempt it that he may learn to keep within the limits of the knowable." This is a fallacy, for we know the absolutes knowable about as much as the unknowble.

In an article written some months ago for the "Times and Register" the writer attempted to demonstrate how many of these conflicting opinions are turned from divergent courses and made to run in one stream of rationalism, religious and philosophical; this, through the labors of your professor, Dr. Garretson. A course is offered by him which should

offend no theologian or even agnostic, and is decidedly superior to either of these.

While it strips the last vestige of vulgar superstition from revealed theology, it teaches the materialist that intellectually he is but a partly-formed creature. It is a striking reproach to the spirit of cynical skepticism, which many flaunt with more vanity than is consistent with sound sense or logic.

The present speaker has read and reread his volumes, and they are by no means exhausted; like good pictures they please the more the older one grows. Read them, all seven, and see whether these opinions be not well founded.

It is presumed that we all look forward to a time when the Spirit of Christ will rule the world; all living in hope that altruism shall replace selfishness, and the brightness of optimism throw into shade all petulant pessimisms in art, literature, philosophy, politics and so on; that what passes for cynicism be shown to be masked savagery; that ego, and alter ego, are not innately enemies.

It is scarcely to be hoped that the extreme view of altruism will ever become general; it is impracticable, and logically unwise if carried to extremes; but this much may be said: a man has rights which are inviolable; the civil law is supposed to insure him these as furnishing general justice. Altruistic feeling can be and should be developed to such a point that every man shall grant voluntarily to all others their just rights and yet maintain his own.

He may or may not sacrifice these; but should yield and aid others in the securing of theirs. This without the intervention of the services of those who control laws to suit an occasion. Making the principle—not is this the letter of the law, but is it the spirit of justice.

It may seem that this discourse is without distinct purpose; far from it.

The inference to be drawn is this: any system of philosophy or theology is worth just what it makes of its followers, intellectually and morally; the only true standards by which to judge men.

Does it raise them, be the system what it may, it is good (for them.) Does it narrow him, stunt his charity, contract his conception of the brotherhood of man, lessen generous impulses, it is bad (for him).

Further, as a rule, man's ethical code corresponds with his intellectual processes. If these be broad and pure his moral life will be found in correspondence. A well-weeded, well-kept garden produces good plants. A clean conscience and a well-trained intellect, a firm philosophy, a pure theology will be the fairest flowers.

In conclusion, philosophy has not and never has antagonized religion; whatever warfare there has been it was between theology and philosophy, and in most instances theologians were the aggressors.

Society Reports.

TRI-STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Continued from November 3.

THIRD DAY.

The society witnessed an operation by John A. Wyeth, of New York, for the removal of a large cyst of the thigh, at the Southern Medical College, after which it was called to order at the Kimball House.

The council reported the following nominations for officers, and they were duly elected: President, R. M. Cunningham, Birmingham, Ala.; first vice president, J. C. LeGrand, of Alabama; second vice president, Floyd W. McRae, of Georgia; third vice president, G. W. Drake, of Tennessee; secretary, Frank Trester Smith, Chattanooga; treasurer, George R. West, Chattanooga.

The president-elect, also Vice Presidents LeGrand and McRae were introduced, and addressed the society. The following papers were read: "Pernicious (or Inveterate) Vomiting of Pregnancy. A Plea for the Mother; Based on Actual Practice," by E. A. Cobleigh, Chattanooga. He referred to general belief, from common experience, of rarity or even total absence of cases showing actual tendency to death despite treatment. That such a fact has led to the belief that cases showing apparent tendency to death can be, by some measure, finally relieved without actual fatality. And this reasoning is plausibly based on the general result in the vast majority of cases observed by the profession at large in every day experience. For years his own experience, by no means limited, led him to the same conclusion, and caused him to assume that vomiting of pregnancy should never prove fatal if every remedy was thoroughly tried.

But, later, unfortunate observations wholly overthrew this conclusion, at the cost of more than one valuable life. Cases were cited to demonstrate this fact.

With experience before him actually proving the sacrifices of maternal life

on such hypothesis, with sole object to bring into existence an offspring whose futurity must always be problematical (no matter its possibilities for distinction and wonderful accomplishments in the evolution of history and betterment of humanity's condition) shall we sacrifice the known for the unknown and uncertain—are we justified in thus gambling against odds with possibilities for evil at least equal those for good? Or ought we to prefer the certain for the sentimental, discarding, as scientists (without bias of tradition or superstition) all previous ideas, and save the most certain of the two, when assuredly within our capabilities?

He then contended for the justifiability of producing abortion—at a date early enough to save the mother—after relief has not resulted from resort to the best of admitted remedies (in sufficient number, and with enough time for fair test) without delaying until the maternal vitality and capacity for reaction has been lost in order to prove that nature will not ultimately surmount the disturbance, prior to decision for this dernier ressort. And referred to his cases for justification of the argument, regardless of the views of present authorities, legal enactions, tradition, or otherwise, comparing modern ideas for the dernier ressorts in other critical cases, equally problematical as to the general prognosis, surgical or not, their results, changes of sentiment toward progressive science, etc.

Valentine H. Taliaferro read a paper on "Transfusion of Blood and Infusion of Salines." He advised the operation for hemorrhage and also shock. He used a saline solution heated to 110 F. He had operated five times and had seen a number of cases and had never seen any harm. He reported cases where the measure was successfully used where death seemed imminent.

W. Perrin Nicholas said the operation could be performed safely. In McBurney's Hospital, New York, this measure is carried on simultaneously with operations. He knew of cases where the temporary effect was good, but death took place later.

Frank Trester Smith called attention to a paper read before this society by R. M. Cunningham and published in the Virginia Medical Monthly, ——, 1893, in which the method of hypodermoclysis was described as used in croupous pneumonia.

Dr. Taliaferro in closing said that injections into the cellular tissues was to be condemned on account of abscess, etc.

The method by high injection into the rectum was not as good as injection directly into the veins.

W. Perrin Nicholas read a paper entitled "Combination of Carbolic Acid and Camphor as an Antiseptic and Local Anesthetic." He recommended it for all wounds, for pruritus and for parasitic diseases. It causes no reaction and there is no absorption. Catgut was kept soft and aseptic a year in the mixture.

R. R. Kime said that he had used the following preparations of camphor and carbolic acid:

Camphorated phenol is made of carbolic acid to one or two parts gum camphor.

Camphorated iodo-phenol is made by adding tr. iodine to camphorated phenol in the proportion desired, to which glycerine may be added.

Camphorated salicylo-phenol is made by adding salacylic acid to camphorated phenol in proportion desired.

Boric acid may also be combined with camphorated phenol in small proportions.

Has used camphorated phenol for years; considers it a positive germ destroyer; it checks putrefaction at once as well as pus formation; it also checks septic invasion when it can be brought in contact with the germs and foci of infection.

Its burning and irritation can be prevented by increasing the proportion of gum camphor.

It is the best remedy we have to apply to uterine cavity after curetting or removal of putrid, septic or purulent material, swabbing out with cotton and on gauze packing. It instantly checks the putrefaction, etc. It is the best remedy to check pus formation in all suppurating wounds, and is excellent in burns, erysipelas, carbuncle and dressing wounds.

Prefers the name camphorated phenoline, in contradistinction to the proprietary preparation known by the name campho-phenique. Had published an article about one year ago, setting forth the combinations and uses of gum camphor and carbolic acid.

R. P. Johnson thought that by mixing carbolic acid, camphor and vaseline at the same time that cauterization would result.

Dr. Nicholson related some cases where union by first intention took place in extensive wounds.

R. J. Johnson read a paper on "Headaches: Their Etiology and Treatment." Headaches in childhood above any other period in life should be regarded with the greatest consideration. They are seldom unimportant. They are oftimes a warning monitor, and, if heeded in time, serious results may be avoided. The causes are to be found in overloading the stomach with indigestible food, constipated bowels, playing in the hot sun without proper head covering, producing congestion.

The headaches from which most females suffer are of the nervous varieties and are especially caused by sedentary habits, constipation, uterine and ovarian diseases. Nervous females may suffer from headache during the first few hours of menstruation when there is no idiopathic diseases of the uterus or ovaries. At this period there is a greater evolution of nerve force, which at times involves it in irritation, and the impression is carried to the brain by the sympathetic system alone or through the combined action of the cerebro-spinal nerve fibres, which are closely connected in all parts of the body.

How can the tender sensitive brain be free from pain when supplied with blood, surcharged with so loathsome a poison as may be absorbed from decomposing fecal matter when bowels are constipated. Treatment. If stomach is full, free emeses. If bowels are torpid, large enemas followed by saline cathartics. If head is hot, apply cold. If feet are cold, apply heat. Careful diet is always indicated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the efforts now being made for the prevention of blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum by legislative enactment.

Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the R. R.'s, the Kimball House, Dr. Westmoreland, the president, the secretary, the profession of Atlanta and the daily papers.

The officers were then installed, and after prayer by J. B. Cowan, the society adjourned to meet in Chattanooga, the second Tuesday in October, 1895.

HOLIDAYS IN IRELAND.

Many thousands of persons, English and Scotch, who have enjoyed the pleasures of a Continental tour—have visited foreign spas, have climbed Norwegian hills, have crossed the Swiss lakes, have never set foot on Irish soil. It is difficult to discover a reason for estimating the advantages derived from travel in direct ratio to the sum expended on locomotion and the distance covered. Ireland is pre-eminently a country of natural beauties. It contains within itself the attractions in miniature of a whole continent—a country of rivers and lakes, of woods and fells and sweet valleys. Its geology has a never-failing interest, and the botanist finds rich treasures in its soil. To the sportsman it is a land of delights. Its rivers abound with fish; its hills are rugged and picturesque, like its rocky coasts; its people everywhere have points of interest for the tourist, and the Irishman as a host is unsurpassed for cordiality and generosity by any in the world. The untraveled Englishman has somehow or other got it into his head that Ireland is a country of bogs, varied here and there with some lovely spots. Mr. Michael Davitt thus describes the attractions of Irish scenery: "For joint landscape and sea views I would challenge any spot on earth to compare with the view that can be had from the top of Killiney Hill, embracing a hundred miles of indented coast line, the cone-shaped Wicklow Mountains, wooded valleys and almost every other feature that charms the eye in nature's rich adornment. There is not a single county round our coast that does not possess natural attractions that would repay holiday seekers for a visit and entice such visitors to come again. In Connemara we possess a miniature Switzerland with scores of climbable mountains, lakes round every corner, and almost everything that the eye loves to dwell upon in nature." Those who are familiar with Ireland will appreciate the accuracy of the description and will hail with satisfaction the efforts which are being made by the Association for the Promotion of Home and Foreign Travel in making the country easily available for travelers. The railway companies are lending their practical assistance.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.—PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 17 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

SHALL WE AMPUTATE? OR SHALL WE WAIT?

Morning session 9.30 A. M. sharp.

Reception of guests and roll call.

1. President's address, "Important and Unsettled Questions in Railway Surgery."

SPECIAL TOPIC.

2. "When Shall We Amputate?"

(a) Arguments Favoring Early Amputation. By Dr. W. L. Estes, chief surgeon Lehigh Valley Railroad, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Discussion by Professor J. B. Murdoch, Pittsburg; Professor J. S. Wright, Brooklyn; Professor A. P. Grinnell, Burlington, Vt.

(b) Arguments Favoring Delayed Amputation. By Dr. T. H. Manley, surgeon Harlem Hospital, N. Y..

Discussion by Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Professor J. S. Wright, Brooklyn; Professor A. P. Grinnell, Burlington, Vt.; Professor J. B. Murdoch, Pittsburg.

(c) "Technique of Amputation." By Professor John A. Wyeth, New York.

3. "Asepsis and Antisepsis in Surgical Work." By Dr. F. A. Stillings, Concord, N. H. Discussion opened by Professor A. P. Grinnell.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Business meeting at 2 P. M. Scientific work at 3 P. M.

4. "Special Features in Railway Surgery." By Dr. C. B. Herrick, Troy. Discussion opened by Dr. G. P. Conn, New Hampshire.

5. "The Immediate Care of Railway Injuries." By Professor J. A. Van Duyn, Syracuse. Discussion opened by Dr. George Chaffee.

6. "Important Factors in Unusual Results Following Traumatisms." By Dr. R. S. Harnden, Waverly. Discussion by Dr. P. A. Skiff, Frankfort; Dr. C. S. Parkhill, Hornellsville.

The Times and Register.

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Subscription Price, - - $1.00 Per Year.

FRANK S. PARSONS, M. D.,

EDITOR AND MANAGER.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

W. H. PANCOAST, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
T. H. MANLEY. M. D., New York, N. Y.
E. W. BING, M. D., Chester, Pa.
S. H. MONELL, M. D., New York, N. Y.
J. R. CLAUSEN, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
AD. MEYER, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS LEWIS, M. R. C. S., (Eng.) Phila., Pa.
J. A. TENNEY, M. D., Boston, Mass.
E. B. SANGREE, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa

PUBLISHED BY

THE MEDICAL PUBLISHING CO.

Communications are invited from all parts of the world. Original articles are only accepted when sent solely to this Journal. Abstracts, clinical lectures, or memoranda, prescriptions, news and items of interest to the medical profession are earnestly solicited.

Address all communications to

1725 Arch Street.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

THE PLACE OF PHARMACOLOGY IN A MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

In recent years, since Virchow revolutionized our views through the propagation of his doctrine on the cellular theory of pathology, and since the germ theory of disease has secured a dominant position in medical science, no medical college is regarded as at all fully equipped unless it has a laboratory plant for the teaching of microscopical pathology and bacteriology.

These are not only expensive to construct and maintain, but they require an addition to the teaching faculty of trained experts in this new province of medicine.

The new regime greatly adds to the labors of the student and demands of him a considerable sacrifice of time.

The object of laboratory teaching is to place the art of medicine on a scientific foundation; and, that it has accomplished this, in the direction of diagnosis, to a considerable extent, goes without saying.

But in the way of simplifying or bringing the direction of therapeutics under any definite system, in shedding any light on treatment or putting into our hands more effective curative methods, experimental medicine has lagged far in the rear.

With a few rare exceptions our most valuable medicinal agents are wholly empirical in their action. This being understood, would it not be in the interest of the student, and for his increased usefulness in his future career, if he were taught something practical of medicinal ingredients, their physical qualities and chemical composition; how to recognize the genuine from the spurious; the fresh from the stale; how they are prepared, mixed and dispensed?

Is there anything which would be of more practical value to the student, or would serve him in better stead, than a moderate knowledge of pharmacy?

It may be said that it is quite enough that the student confine himself to his legitimate studies; and that there are already an abundance of competent pharmacists in every community; which is true. Nevertheless, the practical fact stands out that the masses prefer the physician who saves the expense of prescriptions and dispenses his own medicines.

This has helped the homœopathic practitioners to secure their grip on the community, and driven physicians into quite generally dispensing tablet triturates to their patients.

The profession of to-day, which has to contend with the mammoth free dispensary system, which has degraded and demoralized the people; with overcrowded ranks and an excess of leisure on its hands, its members can very well turn a part of their time in preparing from the crude drug nearly every species of medicine necessary for their patients.

Therefore, no branch of medical science should be taught the student with more care and thoroughness than this; none will prove more profitable to himself, or to the advantage of those under his care, whose prospects of prompt recovery often depend on the quality of the medicine administered.

PROFESSOR H. A. HARE ON THE POSITION OF THE HEAD IN CONDITIONS OF INHIBITION OF THE RESPIRATORY REFLEXES.

On the evening of October 8, Professor H. A. Hare, of Philadelphia, presented an essay before the New York Co-Medical Association, which dealt chiefly with the accidents in ether and chloroform anaesthesis; besides, the position which the head should be placed in to best obviate an impulsion of the pharynx by the tongue, and to aid in keeping the glands open.

In order to the better demonstrate his position he produced the upper part of a cadaver, with the calvaria removed. In this manner he showed by looking down through the foramen-magnum that when the tongue was drawn forward and upward and the head was so bent forward as to bring the chin snugly down on the sternum the epiglottis is always raised and the rima cleared.

He believed that this procedure had a place in coma from any toxic agent, or even in that succeeding an injury to the brain; that by it an impediment to respiration was removed and the patient so placed that re-establishment of breathing was best favored.

Speaking of ether and chloroform, in the matter of choice in operations, while he freely stated, "that, on the whole, choloform was the most fatal, yet, he believed that, while perhaps more left the operating alive after taking ether, it was an open question whether or not the ultimate lethality was not greater than when choloform was taken.

Death, in his experience in choloform poisoning, was primarily at the respiratory centres, breathing always ceasing first. He believed that when it was borne in mind that the vaso-motor system of nerves are actively concerned in the capillary circulation, we can the better understand why a prophylactic injection of atropine serves an important service in all cases wherein the general circulation is enfeebled.

That Washington doctor who claims to know how to save thousands of lives now sacrificed by the prevalence of diphtheria charges other physicians with following "Jack-o'-lantern ideas." He isn't. Fifteen thousand dollars is what he wants.

EURYDICE.

One of the stories told of Dr. Holmes is that one day old Dr. Peabody was to meet him at a certain place. The venerable professor rode to the place in a carriage. When he got there he was met by Holmes, who had walked. Near by was a statue of "Eurydice," and Holmes said: "Ah, you ride, I see!" "Capital, capital!" cried Peabody. That night he went back home, and said to his wife: "Holmes got off a good joke to-day." His wife asked him what it was. "Why, I was to meet him down at the statue of 'Eurydice,' and when I arrived he said quite happily, 'Oh, you came in a carriage.'" And the genial professor wondered why his wife didn't laugh.

Be noble! and the nobleness which lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—J. R. Lowell.

Book Notes.

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE EAR. By T. Mark Hovell, F. R. C. S., M. R. C. S. Published by J. A. Churchill. 11 New Burlington street, London, Eng. Price, 18 shillings.

This is a text book on the diseases of the ear. It begins with the anatomy and physiology of the organ, then takes up the examination of patients suffering from aural affections, the examination of the ear and determination of the hearing power, examination of the nose, pharynx, and eustachian tubes, methods of treatment, diseases of the external ear, including injuries and skin affections, inflammatory and specific diseases of the ear, as well as new formations of the auricle. Diseases of the middle ear are also considered, as well as cranial and other complications. Diseases of the bones are next considered, and neuroses of the auditory nerve. Electricity in the treatment of ear diseases is considered and artificial aids to hearing.

The work contains 122 cuts and consists of about 700 pages. The quality of the printing and the paper is admirable.

THE POCKET ANATOMIST. By C. Henri Leonard, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Detroit College of Medicine. Leather, 300 pages, 193 illustrations, postpaid, $1. The Illustrated Medical Journal Company, Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

The eighteenth edition of this popular

anatomy is now before us; it is printed upon thin paper and bound in flexible leather so as to be specially handy for the pocket. The illustrations are photo-engraved from the English edition of Gray's Anatomy, so are exact as to their details. Three large editions have been sold in England, testifying to its popularity there, and some 16,000 copies have been sold in this country. It briefly describes each artery, vein, nerve, muscle and bone, besides the several special organs of the body. It contains more illustrations than any of the other small anatomies.

WHY CHRONIC URETHRITIS IS ORDINARILY DIFFICULT OF CURE AND AN EFFICACIOUS METHOD OF CURING IT. By Bransford Lewis, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo. Reprinted from the Tri-State Medical Journal.

STOMATITIS NEUROTICA CHRONICA. By A. Jacobi, M. D. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, 1894.

THE PRODUCTION OF DISEASES BY SEWER AIR. By A. Jacobi, M. D. Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for July 28 and August 4, 1894.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. 1894.

THE MODERN RAIN-BATH. By William Paul Gerhard, C. E.

A NOVEL HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR RAIN OR DOUCHE BATHS. By William Paul Gerhard, C. E. New York, 1894.

Notes by the Wayside.

BY ERNEST B. SANGREE, A. M., M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

The funny men in the alleged funny papers have so long made merry over the man with the cloven breath that I am rather timid about advocating this odoriferous spice. Yet my experience has been that the clove is a good anti-nauseant. Persons who get "qualms" when riding in the cars or on boats can almost certainly quiet them by slowly chewing a clove or two. Indigestion, accompanied by formation of gas, nausea and dizziness, will often yield to the same simple measure. There are other and better means of accomplishing these results, but the value of the clove is that they occupy so little room, are so easily carried about and can be so readily gotten when wanted.

I am glad to see that at least one State is waking up to the enormity of food and medicine adulteration. Ohio is fortunate in having appointed a committee of men who know what to do, and how to do it. During the last six months they have brought into Court about 90 cases of food adulteration, not one of which has been decided against them. They are now starting in on the druggists, where they will probably find ample to reward their investigation.

For instance, one druggist is on trial for selling the stuff widely advertised as Paskola. A Brooklyn chemist says that this is a predigested food, but food of a kind that can be gotten in a rather less expensive manner. In other words, that it is glucose, or predigested starch. He says he also found hydrochloric and sulphurous acids, but not a trace of albumen.

* * *

Why do medical men not take more practical interest in the subject of cooking? Many of our bodily ills and about one-half our domestic troubles have their origin in poorly cooked food. Boston has awakened to the necessity for good food and now teaches cooking in her public schools. In years to come I expect to hear of Boston homes as noted for domestic harmony as well as for mental culture.

* * *

"Doctor," said the colored female dispensary patient, who was troubled with vertigo, "I believe the whole trouble comes from thinkin' so much. I think so much my brain gives out. Las' night I was awake for hours thinkin' an' thinkin', and when I did go to sleep I dreamed the successful night."

TOO MANY PEANUTS.

A New York woman died on Saturday of peritonitis, brought on by eating peanuts. During the week she ate several quarts, and at the post-mortem examination a quart of undigested peanuts was found.

Smith College (for women), at Northampton, Mass., has now a spirited "Gymnastic and Field Association," which at present owns two boats and keeps in order the 14 tennis courts on the campus, as well as superintending the basket ball games held occasionally on the ground laid out for that purpose on the back campus.

Surgery.

Under the charge of T. H. MANLEY, M. D., 115 W. 49th St., New York.

THE NUMBER OF HOURS THAT RAILROAD EMPLOYES SHOULD WORK.

By MM. Pietra, Santa and R. Regrier (Paris).

In a general way, it may be said that the regulations of every properly conducted railroad should permit the employes a reasonable share of time for rest and recreation. This is demanded, alike by the employes and the general public, who travel on the roads. The ministerial circular issued in 1882 directed that twelve hours should be the utmost limit.

The regime of double equipment in France necessitated an augmented personnel, with a corresponding increase of the responsibility of the companies and the State. Since 1882, when the new regulations went into effect, the condition of the employes is vastly improved.

M. Singer, in relation with the above, moved the following: viz.: "That the Nineteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, recognizing the salutary advantages which have accrued to the mechanics and unskilled employes and to the State since the working hours on railroads have been reduced, it now declares that in its opinion eight hours should be the maximum. And, as night employment is always detrimental to the health of employes and passengers alike, it should be discontinued."

—(Le Mercredi Med. No. 40—481).

ON THE CAUSES OF INGROWING TOE-NAILS.

M. Felix Regnault cites the writing of authors who blamed a lymphatic tendency, tightly-fitting shoes, etc., as a cause of ingrowing nails.

In one ward he had 34 males suffering from this trouble. Sex seemed, however, to make no influence.

In his opinion, a constitutional dyscrasia was but a secondary factor in etiology. Badly-fitting shoes was the active cause. Shoes too small, too short and made of coarse materials keep up a pressure, which produces a deviation of the course of growth of the nail root.

A toe thus effected was susceptible to ulceration, inflammation, etc., through a very trifling traumatism.

—(Le Mercredi Medical).

TREATMENT OF CANCEROUS GROWTHS BY ELECTROLYSIS.

M. G. Darin reports the case of a man, 65 years old, who had an extensive cancerous growth, which spread into the labial commissure and included the right ala-nasi. It was so situated that it could not be excised. He employed the galvano-cautery for its destruction, and, after two months, completely swept it away, leaving nothing but a narrow scar to mark the former site.

—(Le Mercredi Medical, 5 Sept., '94).

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE ESOPHAGUS.

M. Bauer (of Nuremberg) reports the case of a consumptive, who, as the disease advanced, commenced to show signs of obstruction in the esophagus, with the most painful dysphagia and radiating pains in swallowing.

About 22 centimetres from the incisor teeth a stricture was made out shortly after the patient died, when a large ulcer was found low down in the esophagus, with a large abscess which rested on the tube forward, encroaching on the medistinal space. On examination of the pus, it was found to be tuberculous.

The author dwells on the importance of a most thorough examination into the etiology of these strictures, for he is confident that not a few set down as cancerous are of a tuberculous origin, which, if recognized early, may be arrested by a proper therapy.

—(Le Mercredi Med., Aout., '94).

HEMATONEPHROSIS.

M. Levi presented the case of a patient who had hematuria for three months. Lately there appeared severe lumbar pain. Palpation reverted a large oblong fullness over the seat of the right kidney. A nephrectomy was performed. Extensive adhesions were found, and a considerable loss of blood ensued. On examination the growth was found to be epithelial. The ureter was quite entirely obliterated.

—Societe Anatmique, Seance du 27 Juillet, '94.

Medicine.

Under the charge of E. W. Bing, M. D., Chester, Pa.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM IN SYPHILIS.

The application of iodide of potassium is not, as some say, restricted to the tertiary stage, although it is most effective in that stage; but is also of great use in the primary and secondary stages. It is indicated in the primary symptoms when induration is considerable and resembles a gumma when ulcerating, and more still if phagedenic.

It is efficacious throughout the whole of the secondary phase. The proper dose is about 30 grs. for a man, and 15 for a woman daily. Smaller doses are ineffectual and sometimes cumulative. In all cases it is better to err in excess than in too little. It is best given just before meals or just after.

—Le Courier Med.

TREATMENT OF METRORRHAGIA.

		Gram.
R Ergotine	2½ dr.	10
Distilled water	2 oz. 2½ dr.	70
Glycerine	2½ dr.	10
Ac. salicylic	3 gr.	20

Dessertspoonful in three of water, injected into the rectum.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF ARTIFICIAL SERUM IN SEVERE HEMORRHAGE.

A young woman was taken during pregnancy with an abundant hemorrhage. The general phenomena were grave hemoine. Injected in quantity of 800 grains in the buttocks the following solution:

R Phosphate sodium, aa.....8 gram
Chloride sodium, aa.
Distilled water .....1 litre

Three hours afterward the liquid had disappeared, consciousness had returned, pulse improved, diuresis was checked and patient cured.

—Gazette de Gynecol.

RUMINATION OR MERYCYSM IN MAN.

Merycysm has two forms, simple and pathological. The last may be subdivided into three forms:

1. Merycysm of neuropathic origin, with or without dyspepsia.
2. That of dyspeptic origin.
3. That dyspeptic in its origin, but not disappearing with the cure of the dyspepsia.

It is to be considered as a gastric neurosis.

The act of regurgitation is a reflex act, whose point of departure is in an exaggerated sensibilty, congential or acquired, of the gastric mucous membrane.

The mechanism resembles the mechanism in the ruminants, and consists of spasms of the diaphragm and inspiratory muscles, diminishing the intra-thoracic pressure, enlarging the esophagus, whilst the abdominal muscles compress the stomach.

VIGUIRAT'S TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The theory of this new plan of treatment is that the B. tuberculosis proliferates in the system without producing toxines; that it kills, by the lesions which it produces, whence the therapeutic indications are to stop the proliferation, and reduce the bacillus to the condition of an inoffensive foreign body. Therefore the bacillus is not virulent.

To bring about this result M. V. has used serum treatment in all cases, excepting in tuberculous meningitis.

The latter, he thinks, destroys by the excavation it produces by alternations in the circulation, augmenting the arterial pressure and starving the venous circulation. He finds the serum from the ass to be most refractory to the development of Koch's bacillus.

A NEW METHOD OF MIXED ANESTHESIA.

Langlois and Mamange to avoid the action of chloroform on the heart give one-quarter hour before using the anesthetic a hypodermic injection of one centigramme of morphia and three centigrammes of sparteine in one c. c. of distilled water. In 148 anesthesias (in aged, tuberculous and albuminurics) lasting sometimes two hours, there have been under this plan no heart symptoms. Narcosis is rapid, easily maintained by small doses of chloroform. In a few cases respiration became weak, but the heart's beats kept up without weakening. Traction on the tongue overcame this without difficulty.

—Le Prog. Med.

Electro-Therapeutics.

Under the Charge of S. H. MONELL, M. D., 44 West 46th St., New York.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ASSOCIATION CONTINUED.

(Held in New York Sept. 25, 26 and 27, 1894.)

The next paper read before the association was one of exceptional interest, entitled "Notes on Goitre and Improvements in Apparatus for Treatment of Same," by Dr. Charles H. Dickson, of Toronto. The important situation of the thyroid rendered Grave's disease a most interesting one to physicians. Four years ago he had decided that in electricity we had a superior agent for the treatment of this disease. It was not an easy diseases to treat, but he believed that the varied results reported, showing a large proportion of failures with electricity were chiefly due to faulty apparatus and the inexperience of the operators. His paper, however, would deal with the subject of primary goitre rather than the exopthalmic form.

He cited leading authorities to show how unsuccessful medical and surgical procedures had been, and stated that he had devoted a large amount of time during the past year to determine the best method to apply electricity. For this purpose he had placed at his disposal the resources of leading hospitals in his vicinity and the co-operation of the profession. He had made many test applications. One method, useful in ordinary cases, employed flexible clay electrodes with high currents. The positive was placed over the shoulder, the negative over the goitre. The electrodes were well warmed and moistened, and held in close contact for 10 to 12 minutes, while the current was gradually increased to 100 mil. A cold cloth was then applied to the skin, after which it was dusted with a cooling powder. The application should always be made with the patient in a recumbent position. This tended to avoid vertigo and sympathetic disturbances, and was a useful precaution.

In other cases too far advanced for the above method he employed puncture. He inserted a platinum needle along a path made with a tenotomy knife and passed a positive current of 100 to 150 millimetres for from 8 to 10 minutes, repeating the application at intervals of a week or 10 days. In larger and advanced fibroid forms he also employed the negative needle to hasten softening. In some cases he had inserted both needles into the goitre.

Variations in method were then described, showing the adaptability of the general principles of electrical treatment to a great variety of cases. Dr. Dickson said that he had done a great deal of work to prove that the electrical treatment of goitre had been greatly misjudged, even by electro-therapeutists themselves. He had during the past year examined all the latest authorities on the subject and found them all disappointing. He considered his work an advance on all previous work. A method which he had especially developed was an injection of a solution of salts. He exhibited special electrodes, trocars, canulas, etc., and also an aspirator which he employed.

This method is adapted to cystic and colloid forms. Puncture is preferable in vascular types. This paper was the third in a series presented to the association at its annual meetings by Dr. Dickson reporting his yearly progress in the work in his especial field.

In discussing the report, Dr. Smith said that he had obtained gratifying results by galvanization through the neck with a gradual increase of the current up to tolerance, say 30 mil., and had never employed puncture as yet.

Dr. Kellogg put his patients with the exopthalmic form in bed and on a low diet to reduce the blood pressure. He then administered 20 to 40 mil. of constant current externally through the neck, and also through the solar plexus, a very important point, as there was often great hyperaesthesia of the solar plexus. He had never failed to relieve a case of distressing symptoms, and often reduced the size of the goitre. He placed the positive electrode on the goitre, and the negative on the abdomen.

Dr. Walker also referred to a case of animal distress which he relieved by two weeks' treatment of 130 mil., applied in a similar way.

Dr. Dickson closed by stating that most of his cases were patients who had already gone the rounds of hospitals and surgeons, and had not been benefited until he applied his methods. He was able to employ high intensities, because he used large clay electrodes. He felt entitled to recognition for originality, as he found no description by any previous authority of the special features he had developed in his practice.

Following the reading of this paper came a symposium upon "Metallic Electrolysis," in which several well-known authorities gave their views. The process was stated to be one of the most important that had come into medicine. Electric diffusion presents an obvious advantage over ordinary topical application of the same medicaments. Routine local methods may be compared to a nail laid against a board while electricity is the hammer that drives the nail home.

The use of soluble metallic bulbs was discussed at length. Low current strengths, with long sittings, were preferable in the treatment of lupus, acne, etc. Two mil. was sufficient in most cases. Four to 8 mil. were employed in catarrh and ozena, 1 to 2 mil. in urethritis, while within the uterus 20 to 30 mil. were required. The dose is influenced by the size of the electrodes. Each metal bulb must be brightly polished before using. In cupric electrolysis the adherence of the electrode ,to the tissues is a point to bear in mind. Cupric applications are especially efficient in trachoma. Simply evert the eyelid and rub the copper bulb over the sago-like granulations. One or 2 mil. passed for two or three minutes twice a week is sufficient. Eight cases were cited in which this method produced cures in an average of a month. Many cases of ozena were treated by copper and zinc electrodes. The process is simple, merely keeping the bulb in motion over the affected surface and not allow it to adhere. Cases of urethritis are cured quickly. Introduce the copper sound up to the neck of the bladder. Apply 1 or 2 mil. only, just sufficient to dissolve off a little copper salt into the tissues.

An unusual case was that of a lipoma treated as an experiment, because the patient refused to have it cut out, as it was situated upon her neck. A copper needle was inserted into the tumor, but at the first sitting no current was registered by the meter. Fat is a poor conductor. In a week she returned. Pus had formed in the track of the first puncture.

Pus is a good conductor, and the needle was inserted again. This time 21 mil. was registered by the meter, at which point the patient suffered partial collapse, and the dose was reduced. The result was that the tumor, which was the size of a walnut, soon shrunk and later disappeared.

In some hands zinc electrolysis was more used than cupric. Copper is irritating. Zinc is much less so. Copper is a strong astringent, while zinc is antiseptic and caustic.

Iron would appear to be indicated in many cases, but in practice it proves to be too irritating for use. Silver, however, is an astringent salt that does not irritate or adhere to tissues. It is similar to copper in therapeutic effects. Further trial of its properties is suggested.

A peculiar point in regard to cupric electrolysis in uterine hemorrhage is an apparent delay in its effect, the hemorrhage at first being not infrequently increased. Several cases were cited showing this peculiarity. In each case the secondary effect was full control of the hemorrhage. So certain is this form of treatment to control metro- and menorrhagia that in case of failure in any given case the cause is to be looked for in defective application. Every portion of the bleeding uterine wall must be in contact with the electrode to secure good results.

Cupric electrolysis is invaluable in septic endometritis. Case after case has been reported cured in six or less seances. Cases of gonnorheal origin yield to it readily.

Cysts are closed by two or three applications of cupric electrolysis, with 20 to 25 ma. of current. In gonorrhea in the male and female and in all varieties of catarrhal inflammations, and especially in endometritis it was warmly praised by all who employed it.

In concluding the discussion of this subject a variety of metallic electrodes, sounds, etc., were shown to the meeting. Silver, zinc and copper bulbs are made by leading firms in sets of eight or 12 in graduated sizes and in several lengths and shapes.

The subject of "Hydro-Electric Methods, Physics and Apparatus," was treated by H. N. Lawrence, M. I. E. E., of England. He regretted that American physicians did not pay more attention to electric baths instead of leaving them mostly in the hands of bath establishments or charlatans. His subject was divided for consideration into the following sections: (a) Apparatus required; (b) current employed; (c) methods; (d) the patient electrically considered; (e) problems.

The author described apparatus in detail, and placed special emphasis upon the need of sound and reliable appliances.

Batteries, dynamos and street mains were discussed as sources of current supply, and methods were explained by means of which street currents may be rendered perfectly safe. The necessity for the adoption of reliable means to control and regulate strong currents was fully pointed out.

The methods considered by the author were classed as dipolar and monopolar, and he dwelt at some length upon the value of the electric douche and its adaptability to the electrization of the internal cavities of the body. Under section D the resistance of the patient was considered both apart from and in conjunction with the water. Various authors were quoted to show that the resistance of the body when immersed is three or four times greater than that of the water alone.

The problems suggested as needing solution were: 1. What proportion of the total current reaches the patient in a dipolar bath? 2. What is the extent of advantage gained by placing electrodes in contact with the body under water, seeing that the water is the better conductor, and the current may radiate outwards from the edges and back of the electrodes.*

(To be continued).

To obtain gold from sea water by means of electrolysis, Dr. Wurtz predicts will be one of the problems of the future.

---

* The reader interested in the subject of electric baths is also referred to an article in this department of the Times and Register, for August 18, 1894.

Miscellany.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The secretary of this association announces the following preliminary programme for the twentieth annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., November 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1894:

Ball, James M., St. Louis—Cases of Traumatic Cataract in Children Treated by Extraction.

Barclay, W. F., Pittsburg—Toxics.

Barr, A. D., Calamine, Ark.—The Philosophy of Stimulants.

Beard, Charles H., Chicago—Squint, With Special Reference to an Operation.

Bernays, A. C., St. Louis—Conservative Surgery, and What It Means at the Present Time.

Brayton, A. W., Indianapolis—The Deeper Inflammations of the Skin.

Buchman, A. P., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Intestinal Indigestion.

Campbell, Robert M., Esq., Ashland, O.—The Medical Expert Witness.

Cline, L. C., Indianapolis—Some Observations on Sore Throat, Due to Concretions in the Tonsils.

Conklin, W. J., Dayton, O.—The Differential Diagnosis of Coma.

Cook, George J., Indianapolis—Constipation.

Corlett, William T., Cleveland—Syphilis, and Its Relation to Other Affections, Especially Those of the Skin.

Cordier, A. H., Kansas City, Mo.—Surgical Treatment of Uterine Fibroids: Disposal of the Pedicle.

Dalton, H. C., St. Louis—Stab Wound of Pericardium; Resection of Rib; Suture of Pericardium; Recovery.

Dean, Davis A., Pittsburg—Surgical Treatment of Trachoma.

DeCourcy, J. O., St. Libory, Ill.—Possibilities of Medicine.

Denison, Charles A., Denver, Col.—Some New Instruments and Means of Physical Diagnosis.

Dixon, Arch, Henderson, Ky.—Subject unannounced.

Fry, Frank R., St. Louis—Quinine in Chorea.

Grant, S. G., Kansas City, Mo.—A Few Remarks on the Early History of Rectal Diseases.

Hamilton, John B., Chicago—Report of a Case of Trephining for Cerebral Clot, With Loss of Vision; Recovery.

Holmes, C. R., Cincinnati—Diseases of the Accessory Nasal Cavities; Their Influence upon the Organs of Sight; Modern Surgical Treatment with Report of Cases.

Hughes, C. H., St. Louis—Spot Specialism.

Humiston, W. H., Cleveland—The Management and Treatment of Endometritis, and the Prevention of Tubal and Ovarian Diseases.

Hulbert, George F., St. Louis—Functional Stenosis; its Relation to Malformations, Dislocations and Flexions; and Conditions Characterized by Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea and Hyperemias;

With a Scientific Rationale in Therapeutics.

Kerr, W. S., Mansfield, O.—Subject unannounced.

Kiely, W. E., Cincinnati—Subject unannounced.

Lewis, Bransford, St. Louis—The Neatest Method of Circumcising.

Link, J. E., Terre Haute, Ind.—Colles' Fracture.

Loeb, H. W., St. Louis—Double Nasal Atresia, Due to Smallpox.

Love, I. N., St. Louis—Tubercular Meningitis.

Loving, Startling, Columbus, O.—Physicians' Prescriptions.

Lowe, George N., Randall, Kan.—Traumatic Lesions of Cranium and Brain; Report of Clinical Cases.

Lydston, G. Frank, Chicago—Observations of Residual Urine and Remarks on Perineal Section.

Marcy, Henry O., Boston—Modern Surgical Technique.

Marks, Heine, St. Louis—Subject unannounced.

McLean, Donald, Detroit—Tumors of the Neck.

Mathews, Joseph M., Louisville—Advantages and Disadvantages of Kraske's Operation.

Meisenbach, A. H., St. Louis—Resection of the Knee for Separation of the Lower Epiphysis of the Femur; Case of Two Years' Standing, in a Patient Thirteen Years of Age.

Moyer, Harold N., Chicago—Accidents and Injuries from Electric Currents of High Potential.

Norbury, Frank P., Jacksonville, Ill.—The Mental Symptoms of Cerebral Syphilis; a Clinical Study.

North, John, Toledo, O.—Enlarged Tonsils and Their Treatment.

Owen, A. M., Evansville, Ind.—My Experiments with Gold as a Therapeutic.

Parker, Charles B., Cleveland—The Surgical Treatment of Injuries of the Head.

Pope, Curren, Louisville—Headache.

Ransohof, Joseph, Cincinnati—Address on Surgery.

Ravogli, A., Cincinnati—Syphilis.

Reed, Charles A. L., Cincinnati—Reform in the Management of the Insane and the Neurotic Viewed From a Gynecological Standpoint.

Reynolds, Dudley S., Louisville—Retinitis Syphilitica.

Ricketts, B. Merrill, Cincinnati—The Spine and the Elevator.

Ridlon, John, Chicago—Infantile Paralysis.

Scott, X. C., Cleveland—President's address.

Smith, C. E., Waco, Tex.—Epilepsy.

Solly, S. E., Colorado Springs, Col.—Climate and Tuberculosis.

Sterne, Albert E., Indianapolis—Toxicity in the Production of Nervous Diseases.

Straus, Leon, St. Louis—Constipation From a Surgical Standpoint.

Sutton, R. Stansbury, Pittsburg—Laparotomy for Pelvic Diseases no Longer Necessary.

Thomas, Homer M., Chicago—Medication of the Air Passages by a New Atomizing Vaporizer; With Experiments on Animals.

Walker, A. B., Canton, O.—The Importance of Urinalysis in Diagnosis.

Walker, Edwin, Evansville, Ind.—Reflex Irritation as a Cause of Nervous Diseases.

Walker, H. O., Detroit—Subject unannounced.

Weber, W. C., Cleveland—Hydrocele.

Whittaker, J. T., Cincinnati—Address on Medicine.

Wirt, William E., Cleveland—Tumor Albus of the Knee Joint.

Wishard, W. N., Indianapolis—Influence of Inflammation of the Seminal Vesicles in Maintaining Gleet.

Zinke, E. Gustave, Cincinnati—Modern Antiseptic and Aseptic Midwifery in Private Practice.

The railroad rates for this meeting will be one fare for the round trip. A special train will leave St. Louis for Hot Springs Sunday night, November 18, via Iron Mountain route.

A stop of several hours will be made at Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, November 19.

It is requested that all who contemplate making this trip arrange their plans to join the official train at St. Louis Sunday night.

FREDERICK C. WOODBURN, Secretary.
399 College avenue, Indianapolis.

A NEW SYMPTOM OBSERVED IN CARCINOMATOUS DISEASE.

M. Bogdan believes that he has discovered a new sign of cancer of great value.

He says that over the summit of each cheek-bone there is a dilatation of the superficial veins which takes on a reddish-yellow tinge.

This symptom, he adds, preceeds all others of a local character, and is a sure forerunner of malignant disease.

It appears, however, only in cancer of the stomach, intestine or uterus that it is seen.

—Soc. de Med. et Nat. de Jassy, Roumania.

HEMOPTYSIS.

gram.
℞ Infusia digitalis ..... 4 oz. 120.
Sig.—A tablespoonful every hour until the pulse is reduced. (Brinton.)

gram.
℞ Ext. ergotae fl..... 1 oz. 30
Olei gaultheriae ..... 4 gtt. 24
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour at first; then every four to six hours. (Ringer.)

gram.
℞ Sodii chloridi ..... 2 oz. 60.
Sig.—Take half a teaspoonful dry. Repeat until nausea occurs. (Ringer.)

This journal would be pleased to receive several favorite formulae from each of its readers, to be published over names or not, as the subscriber prefers. The publication will be made as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that every one will send in some one or more.—Ed. T. and R.